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SUGAR REPORTS

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CONTENTS

		PAGES
1.	MARKET REVIEW	2
2.	CHANGES IN MONTHLY DELIVERIES OF SUGAR	2-10
3.	ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	10-12
4.	STATISTICAL SERIES	13-20
	a. Highlights	13
	b. Receipts and meltings January-September 1954, deliveries by primary distributors October and January October, 1953 and 1954, and stocks at selected dates January to October 1953 and 1954	14-16
	c. Status of 1954 quotas as of October 31 and November 16, 1954, and comparison of charges to quotas January-October, 1953 and 1954	17-19
	d. Deliveries by primary distributors by states, August 1954	20

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

MARKET REVIEW

The balances of quotas for the major offshore areas, uncertified for arrival, have been declining rapidly and as of the close of business November 12 amounted to only 232 thousand tons. Distribution of sugar by primary distributors during the six weeks ended November 20 was 84 thousand tons more than during the comparable weeks of 1953. The remaining quota supplies appear small in relation to prospective needs during the remainder of the year, and on November 15 the Department of Agriculture announced a 50-thousand ton increase in the total of the quotas which was to take effect November 19.

When the price of raw sugar, duty paid at New York, dropped from 6.25 cents per pound to 6.00 cents within the next two days, the Department announced on November 17 that the proposed increase would not be made effective at this time. The Department stated that although the sugar appears to be needed to maintain a desirable level of inventories, the reaction of the market indicates that availability of an additional quantity at this time would not be in keeping with the objectives of the Sugar Act. On November 18 the price increased to 6.15 cents.

The domestic futures contract for March delivery has recently been traded around 5.42 cents (i.e., 5.92 cents, duty-paid basis). Sugar for January delivery has been on offer at about the same price level.

The price of Cuban sugar for the world market averaged 3.25 cents for October 1953. On November 9 the price increased to 3.27 cents, but returned to the 3.25 cents level a week later.

CHANGES IN THE MONTHLY DELIVERIES OF SUGAR

by
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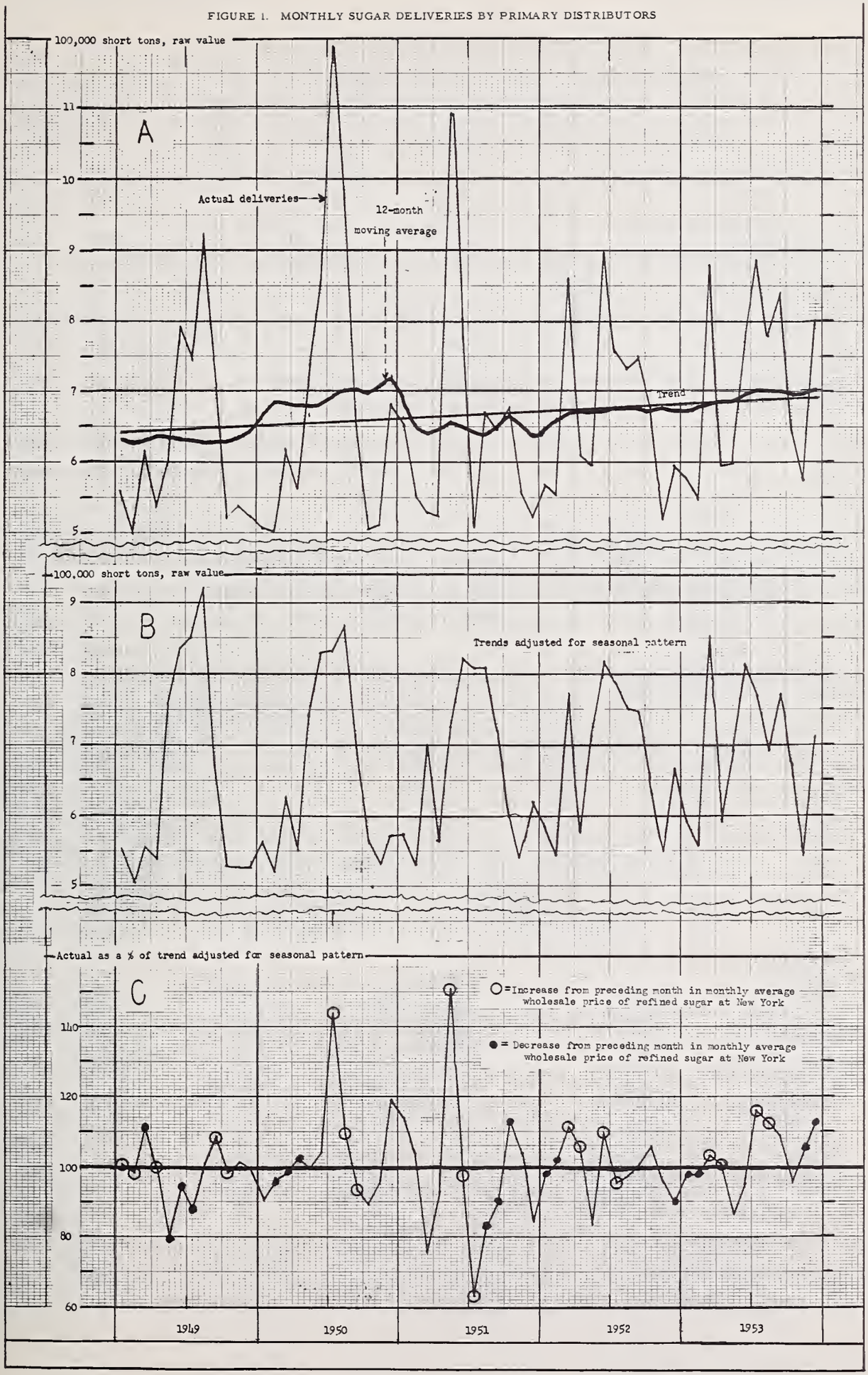
Sugar deliveries by primary distributors for U. S. consumption vary widely from month to month. During the five-year period ending December 1953, they ranged from a low of 499,000 short tons in February 1949, to a high of 1,189,000 tons in July 1950. (see figure 1A).

FIGURE 1. MONTHLY SUGAR DELIVERIES BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS



To a remarkable extent these variations can be explained as the combined result of (1) a long-time growth trend, (2) a seasonal pattern, and (3) residual variations mostly associated with price changes or sudden decisions to expand inventories during a period of international tension.

The long-time trend

The straight trend line (figure 1A) rises by almost 50,000 tons from 643,700 tons in January 1949 to 692,600 tons in December 1953. Thus monthly deliveries tended to increase by 829 tons per month during these five years. This is equivalent to a yearly increase of 120,000 tons in annual sugar deliveries.

The 829 short tons monthly increase in sugar deliveries reflects a monthly population increase of somewhat over 200,000 and a rather constant average monthly sugar consumption per person of eight and two-thirds pounds, raw value. The 120,000-ton annual increase in annual sugar deliveries reflects an annual population increase of about 2,600,000 and a rather constant average annual sugar consumption per person of about 104 pounds, raw value.

The seasonal pattern

Monthly sugar deliveries follow a definite seasonal pattern, as shown in table 1. Deliveries are decisively above 100 from June

Table 1. Indexes of seasonal pattern of monthly sugar deliveries by primary distributors, United States, 1949-1953

(Monthly average for year = 100)

Month	Index	Month	Index
January	89.7	July	121.2
February	82.4	August	113.6
March	99.5	September	113.4
April	86.3	October	94.1
May	96.8	November	84.4
June	127.8	December	90.8

through September and below 100 during the eight other months. February and November are the months with the lowest volume of deliveries. They would be among the low volume months of the year, even if the months had been adjusted for their different lengths and for holidays. May and October, although below 100,

are months of transition from the low distribution season to the high, and vice versa. Sugar deliveries in March were below 100 until 1951, but have been high above 100 since then.

Changes in seasonal pattern

The series of actual deliveries in figure 1A converges towards the trend line with the progress of time. Even if the years 1950 and 1951, with their abnormal post-Korean peaks in July 1950 and May 1951, are disregarded, it will be noticed that deliveries in 1952 and 1953 fluctuated less than in 1949. Thus the seasonal pattern of sugar deliveries from 1949 through 1953 can be better described with the help of trended indexes of seasonal variation (see table 2 and figure 1B). With this approach there is no longer one constant index for each month, but the index for each month changes by a straight line trend from year to year.

The trend line for eight indexes moves toward 100 (see figure 2). Four of these eight indexes move downward; these are for the four consecutive months, May, June, July, and August. The other four of the eight indexes mentioned move upward toward 100; these are for January, February, April, and October. Only October, however, has a significantly rising trend line; the rise in January, February, and April indexes is very small (figure 2).

The index for December moves from below 100 to slightly above 100. In this instance, the trend of the index was affected by the

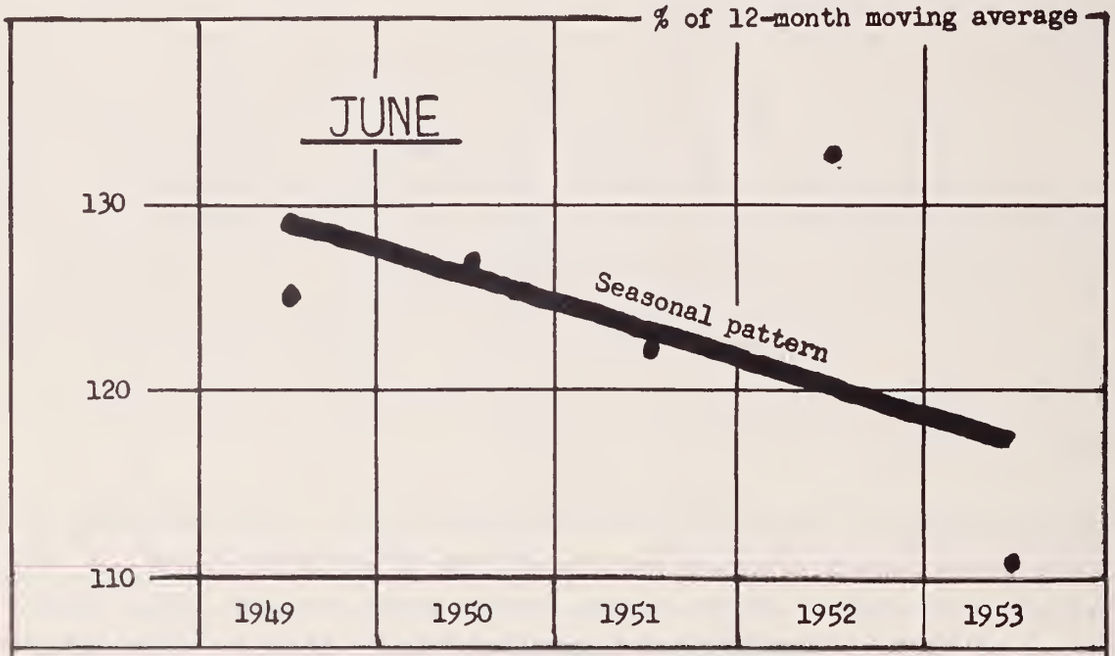
Table 2. Indexes of trended seasonal pattern: Monthly sugar deliveries by primary distributors for United States consumption.

(Monthly average for year = 100)

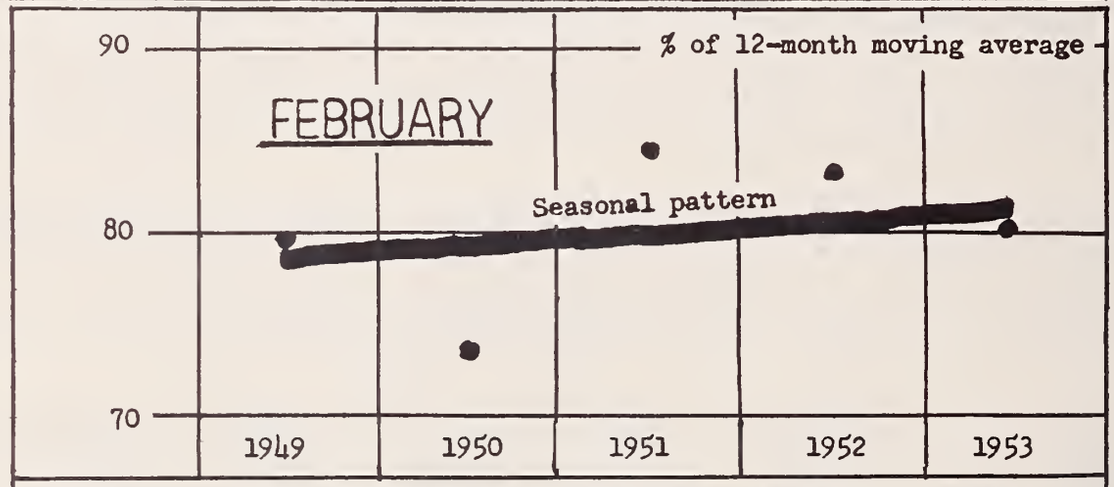
Month	Year				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
January	86.1	86.2	86.4	86.5	86.7
February	78.8	79.5	80.2	80.9	81.6
March	86.3	95.8	105.3	114.8	124.3
April	83.5	84.2	84.9	85.6	86.3
May	117.1	113.0	109.0	105.0	100.9
June	128.8	126.1	123.3	120.6	117.9
July	131.0	126.1	121.1	116.2	111.2
August	141.7	131.3	121.0	110.6	100.2
September	103.4	105.4	107.5	109.6	111.6
October	81.6	85.5	89.4	93.3	97.2
November	81.0	80.5	80.1	79.6	79.1
December	81.0	86.5	92.0	97.5	103.0

FIGURE 2. SEASONAL PATTERN: SUGAR DELIVERIES BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS

Most monthly trended indexes of seasonal variation converged toward 100.



June deliveries tended downward toward 100. May and July deliveries followed a similar pattern. August deliveries also sloped downward toward 100 but at a more rapid rate.



February sugar deliveries tended upward toward 100. January and April deliveries followed a similar pattern of a slowly rising slope. October deliveries also sloped upward toward 100, but at a more rapid rate.

Exceptions: September sugar deliveries also tended upward, but starting above 100, they moved away from that point. November deliveries starting below 100 very slowly moved downward; December deliveries tended upward from below to slightly above 100. March sugar deliveries changed from below 100 during the first three years to well above 100 during the latter two years. (This shift was associated with the announcement of price increases.)

abnormally large volume of sugar deliveries in December 1953, which will be further discussed below.

The index for September moves upward and further away from 100. The index for November moves slightly downward and further away from 100. The March index rises from well below 100 to a level higher than that of any other index in 1953. This is caused by the large volume of March deliveries in 1952 and 1953, which will be explained as irregular below.

The convergence of most monthly indexes towards 100 may reflect an assurance, felt by sugar users, of an adequate supply of sugar being available when needed. The recent more moderate seasonal swings in sugar deliveries may also perhaps partially be explained by the increase in the use of liquid sugar. The liquid sugar user tends to leave the function of carrying stocks to his supplier. It must be borne in mind, however, that in the case of highly seasonal canning operations, the shift from dry to liquid sugar may have the opposite effect on seasonal variations in sugar deliveries. The canner who uses dry sugar may stock up in advance, whereas the canner who uses liquid sugar buys it during his canning season and may thus tend further to increase the demand for sugar when sugar deliveries are high.

Residual variations

If the long-time trend in sugar deliveries is adjusted by the trended indexes of seasonal pattern, a regularized pattern of sugar deliveries is obtained as shown in figure 1B. In 30 of the 60 months during the five-year period, actual deliveries departed from the seasonally adjusted trend by 5 percent or less (see table 3 and figure 1C).

The other 30 observations deviate from the seasonally adjusted trend values to a greater extent; 16 of these larger deviations are in excess of +5 percent and 14 in excess of -5 percent.

Sugar refiners customarily announce a price increase, but do not put it in effect immediately. This practice enables their customers to order sugar at the old lower price. Thus we find that 8 of the 16 residual variations of more than ± 5 percent were associated with announcements of price increases, 3 more were associated with price decreases, and only 5 had no association with price changes.

Residual variations in excess of -5 percent can be explained as reactions to abnormally large deliveries in immediately preceding

months. Thus periods of abnormally small deliveries are periods when sugar users, wholesalers, and retailers deplete their previously accumulated inventories.

Table 3.- Actual sugar deliveries as a percentage of the long-time trend adjusted for seasonal pattern 1/

(Long-time trend adjusted for seasonal pattern = 100)

	Year				
Month	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
January	100.9	96.3	113.9	97.5	97.6
February	98.3	96.5	103.8	101.6	97.8
March	110.5	98.5	75.7	111.0	103.0
April	99.6	102.1	92.7	105.2	100.5
May	79.4	99.4	150.5	83.7	86.4
June	94.7	104.0	97.4	109.6	95.0
July	87.6	143.2	63.0	95.8	115.7
August	100.3	109.2	82.7	97.4	112.6
September	108.2	93.8	89.5	100.5	108.9
October	98.4	89.3	112.8	105.7	95.3
November	101.7	95.9	103.7	95.6	105.0
December	99.1	119.0	84.2	89.4	112.5

1/ Actual deliveries (shown graphically in figure 1A) divided by the product of trended deliveries (also shown graphically in figure 1A) and the indexes shown in table 2.

The three months of greatest departure above the seasonally adjusted trend followed in the wake of the outbreak of the Korean conflict. A price increase in July 1950 was associated with sugar deliveries 43 percent in excess of the seasonally adjusted trend. The following month brought another price increase and sugar deliveries well in excess of the seasonally adjusted trend. A three-month period of below normal deliveries followed. Sugar deliveries reached another more moderate peak above the seasonally adjusted trend line in December 1950. After two months of abnormally low distribution, sugar deliveries soared to 50.5 percent in excess of the seasonally adjusted trend in May 1951, and then dropped to 37.0 percent below normal in July 1951.

As would be expected, the largest increases in the average monthly price occurring in the month after the announcement of the price increase, as the delayed result of such increase, were typically not associated with large positive residual variations.

Price increases following months of no price change or a price decline occurred nine times during the five-year period, and

seven of these nine times they were associated with a rise in the residual variation over the preceding month, i.e., the residual variation was a larger percentage of the seasonally adjusted trend line than in the preceding month. A decline in the magnitude of the residual variation followed each of the nine months of such initial price increase announcement, even when another price increase was announced during the following month.

The effect of consecutive price increase announcements, one following another during successive months, was less pronounced. On the other hand, 14 of the 17 decreases in the price of sugar during the 1949-53 period were associated with a rise in the residual variation, i.e., the residual variation was a larger percentage of the seasonally adjusted trend line than in the preceding month.

Price increases announced in March 1952 and 1953 caused abnormally large sugar deliveries during these two months. Although another price increase announcement with abnormally large sugar deliveries occurred in March 1954, no conclusion seems justified at present that this is a regularly recurring seasonal phenomenon. Instead, attention must be called to the fact that the method of analysis used tends to understate the residual variation of deliveries in March 1952 and 1953.

The ± 12.5 percent residual variation of sugar deliveries in December 1953 is largely explained by the volume of constructive deliveries of beet sugar during that month in anticipation of the imposition of marketing allotments in 1954.

Summary

Sugar deliveries by primary distributors in the United States tended to increase at a rate of 120,000 tons per year during the five-year period 1949-53. This increase corresponds to our population increase.

A seasonal pattern with above average deliveries from June through September is evident. Deliveries in most months of the year have a seasonal pattern which tended to converge during the five-year period toward the monthly average. Thus the seasonal variation in 1953 was of smaller magnitude than in 1949. However, the period is short for establishing regular seasonal patterns, whether constant or changing in a regular way. It is possible, however, to explain 12 out of a total of 16 large positive residual variations from trend and seasonal pattern as responses to announced price increases or to price decreases. Sugar deliv-

eries responded most to price increase announcements following months of price decline or no change. The effect of second and third price increase announcements, one following another during successive months, was less pronounced. Large negative residual variations occur as a reaction to abnormally large deliveries in preceding months.

Methodological note

A centered 12-month moving average of monthly sugar deliveries was computed. The long-time trend line shown in figure 1A is calculated from the moving averages.

Monthly sugar deliveries were expressed as percentages of their 12-month moving averages. The constant indexes of seasonal variation in table 1 are the medians of these percentages, adjusted to average 100 for the year. Medians were used rather than arithmetic averages so that the influence of irregular movements in deliveries would be minimized.

The moving indexes of linearly changing seasonal pattern shown in table 2 were computed by the Girshick method as published in "Seasonal Variation: Methods of Measurement and Tests of Significance," Agriculture Handbook No. 48, USDA, BAE, September 1952.

The straight-line trend magnitudes graphically shown in figure 1A were multiplied by the trended indexes of seasonal pattern shown in table 2. This resulted in the long-time trend adjusted for seasonal pattern shown in figure 1B and represented as a horizontal line in figure 1C. Actual monthly sugar deliveries were expressed as percentages of the long-time trend adjusted for seasonal pattern (see table 3); these percentages are graphically shown in figure 1C.

The use of monthly delivery data may not have been sufficiently sensitive for fully analyzing the influence of price changes on sugar deliveries. An analysis of this relationship by using weekly sugar deliveries might have greater significance.

SUGAR ACT OF 1948 - ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Administrative action
October 26, 1954	Determination restricting marketings of the 1954-55 sugarcane crop from farms in Puerto Rico announced. This establishes

Date announced	Administrative action
	proportionate shares designed to enable the area to attain a production which, together with the carryover on January 1, 1955, will enable Puerto Rico to meet its quotas in, and provide a normal carryover at the end of, 1955.
October 26, 1954	Requirement for certification by the Department for entry of Hawaiian raw sugar after October 27 announced. Since more than 80 percent of the quota has been filled, this action is necessary to prevent entry of sugar in excess of the quota.
November 4, 1954	Proration of deficit of 4,140 tons of quota for "full duty" countries announced. This quantity was prorated to the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, and the "unspecified countries," the only countries in the "full duty" group which will be able to supply more than their original prorations.
November 5, 1954	Announcement that farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) will be effective for the 1955 crop of sugar beets and that a national acreage objective of 850,000 acres (90 percent of the 1954 planted acreage) has been established for next year's crop. Acreage allocations are made to states and State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees are authorized to establish individual farm proportionate shares from these state allocations under specified standards and procedure.
November 12, 1954	A series of public hearings on wage rates and prices for the 1955 crop of sugar beets announced. The meetings will be held in Greeley, Colorado, November 29, at the State Armory; Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 1, Room 230, Post Office Bldg.; Billings, Mont., Dec. 3, Assembly Room, Roosevelt School; Fargo, N. D., December 6,

Date announced	Administrative action
	North Dakota Agricultural College Library, Lower Reading Room; Detroit, Michigan, Dec. 8, Court Room 859, Federal Building. All meetings will begin at 10 a.m.
November 12, 1954	Hearings regarding 1955 quota allotment for the domestic beet sugar area announced. The first hearing to receive testimony regarding allotment of a portion of the quota to be in effect from January 1, 1955, until an order allotting the full quota is made effective, will be held on November 24 in Room 218, Administration Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The second hearing to receive testimony on allotment of full quota will be held on December 13 in Room 3709 of the South Agriculture Building in Washington. Both will begin at 10 a.m.
November 12, 1954	Hearing to receive testimony regarding allotment of a portion of the 1955 sugar quota for the mainland cane sugar area announced. Such allotment to be in effect from January 1, 1955, until an order allotting the full quota is made effective. The hearing will be held in Room 124-E of the Administration Bldg., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 a.m., Nov. 23, 1954. Another hearing will be called at a later date regarding the allotment of the full 1955 quota.
November 15 and 17, 1954	Increase of 50,000 tons in the 1954 quotas announced on November 15 to become effective upon publication in the Federal Register. Reaction of the raw sugar market to the announced increase indicated that availability of additional supplies at this time would not be in keeping with objectives of the Sugar Act. Decision not to make the 50,000-ton increase in quotas effective at this time announced November 17.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Sugar deliveries for U. S. consumption in October 1954, 649 thousand short ons, about 8 thousand tons larger than in October 1953, but 139 thousand tons (preliminary) smaller than in September 1954. The decrease from September to October 1954 was only about two-thirds the decrease in same month of 1953.

2. Total sugar deliveries from January through October 1954, 6.9 million short tons, about 200 thousand tons less than during corresponding period of 1953.

3. Sugar stocks held by primary distributors on October 31, 1954, 1,212 thousand tons, were 26 thousand tons larger than holdings on same date of 1953. Refiners' stocks were 60 thousand tons less than a year earlier; stocks of beet processors and importers of direct-consumption sugar were up 62 thousand and 24 thousand, respectively.

4. Charges against quotas during January-October 1954, 7,386 thousand tons, 0.8 percent larger than during the same period of 1953. Increases in charges to quotas were registered for the domestic beet and mainland cane areas and the Republic of the Philippines; decreases were shown for Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, the Virgin Islands, and for "full duty" countries.

   Unfilled balances of quotas as of November 16, 1954, were as follows: domestic beet, 249,000 tons; mainland cane, 47,000 tons; Hawaii, 96,761 tons; Puerto Rico, 96,814 tons; Virgin Islands, 7,725 tons; Republic of the Philippines, 0; Cuba, 21,662 tons; "full duty" countries, 4,137 tons; total, 523,099 tons.

5. During August 1954, seven states (California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, and Texas) received about 52 percent of all sugar deliveries, each receiving more than 500 thousand 100-pound bags. One state, Florida, received more sugar from importers of direct-consumption sugar than from all other suppliers, and 12 states from Michigan westward received more beet than cane sugar.

Table 4.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-September 1954 and 1953

	1954 (Short tons,	1953 raw value)
Continental United States		
Refiners' raw	881	2,538
Refiners' refined	4,418,815	4,666,997
Beet processors	1,316,833	1,229,140
Importers' direct-consumption	487,955	527,238
Mainland cane mills-direct-consumption	67,551	65,349
Total	6,292,035	6,491,262
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	23,146	23,873
For continental consumption 1/	6,268,889	6,467,389
Puerto Rico	71,682	61,223
Hawaii	32,337	36,772

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, September 30, 1954 and 1953.

	1954 (Short tons,	1953 raw value)
Refiners' raw	262,548	286,012
Refiners' refined	227,410	255,387
Beet processors	362,042	241,634
Importers' direct-consumption	72,145	48,685
Mainland sugarcane mills	4,707	822
Total	928,852	832,540

Table 6.-Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts and meltings, January - September 1954

Source of supply	Stocks Jan.1, 1954	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for direct consumption	Stocks Sept.30, 1954
	(Short tons, raw value)				
Cuba	17,905	2,040,009	1,978,337	162	79,415
Hawaii	59,041	758,928	731,940	0	86,029
Mainland cane	67,819	146,976	191,164	181	23,450
Philippines	29,250	884,257	876,127	186	37,194
Puerto Rico	13,414	617,348	598,883	352	31,527
Virgin Islands	0	4,279	4,279	0	0
Other countries	512	54,776	50,355	0	4,933
Not-identifiable	0	64	64	0	0
Total	187,941	4,506,637	4,431,149	881	262,548

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Form SU-15A by cane sugar refiners.

Table 7.-Refined sugar: Refiners and processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-September 1954

	Cane Sugar	Beet sugar
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1954	217,064	1,122,852
Production	4,430,685	555,564
Received from other primary distributors	4,716	6,606
Deliveries for consumption	4,418,815	1,316,833
Deliveries to other primary distributors	6,240	6,147
Stocks, September 30, 1954	227,410	362,042

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Form SU-16A and SU-11C by cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors.

Table 8.-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers stocks, receipts and deliveries - January-September 1954

Source of supply	Stocks Jan. 1, 1954	Receipts	Deliveries	Stocks Sept. 30, 1954
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Cuba	2,780	372,570	320,903	54,447
Hawaii	2,194	22,329	19,771	4,752
Philippines	322	5,236	4,965	593
Puerto Rico	0	110,465	104,078	6,387
Other countries	6,076	38,128	38,238	5,966
Total	11,372	548,728	487,955	72,145

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-15B submitted by

Table 9.- Mainland sugarcane mills' stocks, production and deliveries of sugar, January - September 1954

	short tons, raw value	
Stocks January 1, 1954		104,006
Production		107,394
Deliveries		
For further processing	139,142	
For direct consumption	67,551	
Total		206,693
Stocks September 30, 1954		4,707

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor-refiners.

Table 10.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, October and January-Oct. 1954 and 1953

	1954 1/		1953	
	October	Jan.-Oct.	October	Jan.-Oct.
	short tons, raw value			
Refiners	447,598	4,867,294	466,534	5,136,069
Beet processors	158,678	1,475,511	134,964	1,364,104
Importers	38,549	526,504	27,772	555,010
Mainland sugarcane mills	4,378	71,929	13,173	78,522
Total	649,203	6,941,238	642,443	7,133,705
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	628	23,774	1,540	25,413
For continental consumption 2/	648,575	6,917,464	640,903	7,108,292

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 11.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, October 31, 1954 and October 31, 1953.

	October 31, 1954 1/	October 31, 1953
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	218,228	251,290
Refiners' refined	237,070	263,648
Beet processors	674,949	613,434
Importers	50,488	26,319
Mainland sugarcane mills	31,023 2/	31,023
Total	1,211,758	1,185,714

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not available; estimated same as Oct. 31, 1953.

Table 12.- Status of 1954 sugar quotas as of October 31, 1954

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota and offset to drawback of duty	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: With direct consumption limits for offshore areas
	short tons, raw value				
Domestic beet	1,800,000	-	1,475,052	324,948	-
Mainland cane	500,000	-	379,812 1/	120,188	-
Hawaii	1,052,000	-	926,796	125,204	3,541
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	-	913,812	166,188	1,458
Virgin Islands	12,000	-	4,275	7,725	0
Republic of the Philippines	974,000	-	974,000	0	0
Cuba	2,670,720	4,171	2,608,516	66,375	47
Other foreign countries (see below)	111,280	1,382	103,432	9,230	0
Total	8,200,000	5,553	7,385,695	819,858	-
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines 2/					
Dominican Republic	28,818	595 3/	28,137	1,276	
El Salvador	(4,140) 4/	0	0	(4,140) 4/	
Haiti	2,674	47	2,682	39	
Mexico	11,949	110	11,568	491	
Nicaragua	7,832	0	7,832	0	0
Peru	54,205	630	47,653	7,182	
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,802	0	5,560 5/	242 6/	
Total	111,280	1,382	103,432	9,230	

Liquid sugar 7/

	wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content				
Cuba	7,970,558	-	7,953,986	16,572	-
Dominican Republic	830,894	-	830,894	0	-
British West Indies	300,000	-	0	300,000	-

1/ October portion estimated same as October 1953. 2/ Prorations of quota announced November 4. 3/ Revised. 4/ By reason of Sec. 204(c) of the Act, El Salvador is not prohibited from entering its basic proration.

5/ Belgium 335, Canada 996, China (Formosa) 1,037, Costa Rica,1,036, Hong Kong 6, Netherlands 1,037, Panama 1,113. Also entered under Sec. 212, 10 tons each: Denmark, Germany, United Kingdom.

6/ Applications being held awaiting availability of quota comprise: Belgium 243; China (Formose) 1,186; Costa Rica 1,358; Denmark 1,164; Hong Kong 12; Netherlands 974; Panama 1,057; Total 5,994.

7/ 900 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Sec. 212.

Table 13.- Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty
January - October 1953 and 1954

(Short tons, raw value and percentage)

Area	1953	1954	Increases 1953 to 1954		Decreases 1953 to 1954	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	1,366,924	1,475,052	108,128	7.9	-	-
Mainland cane	304,556 1/	379,812	75,256	24.7	-	-
Hawaii	985,069	926,796	-	-	58,273	5.9
Puerto Rico	1,058,664	913,812	-	-	144,852	13.7
Virgin Islands	12,234	4,275	-	-	7,959	65.1
Republic of the Philippines	863,738	974,000	110,262	12.8	-	-
Cuba	2,633,074	2,608,516	-	-	24,558	0.9
Other foreign countries (see below)	104,472	103,432	-	-	1,040	1.0
Total	7,328,731	7,385,695	56,964 2/	0.8	-	-
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	27,606	28,137	531	1.9	-	-
El Salvador	0	0	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,662	2,682	20	0.8	-	-
Mexico	12,487	11,568	-	-	919	7.4
Nicaragua	7,817	7,832	15	0.2	-	-
Peru	48,121	47,653	-	-	468	1.0
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,779 3/	5,560	-	-	219	3.8
Total	104,472	103,432	-	-	1,040 3/	1.0

Liquid sugar

	wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content					
Cuba	8,004,815	7,953,986	-	-	50,829	0.6
Dominican Republic	808,106	830,894	22,788	2.8	-	-
British West Indies	-	0	-	-	-	-

1/ Revised.

2/ Net increase.

3/ Net decrease.

Table 14.- Status of 1954 sugar quotas as of November 16, 1954

Area	Basic quota	Deficit proration	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota and offset to drawback of duty	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: with direct consumption limits for offshore areas
	short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,800,000	-	-	1,551,000 1/	249,000	-
Mainland cane	500,000	-	-	453,000 1/	47,000	-
Hawaii	1,052,000	-	-	955,239	96,761	2,840
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	-	-	983,186	96,814	463
Virgin Islands	12,000	-	-	4,275	7,725	0
Republic of the Philippines	974,000	-	-	974,000	0	0
Cuba	2,670,720	-	4,171	2,653,229	21,662	0
Other foreign countries (see below)	111,280	-	1,382	108,525	4,137	0
Total	8,200,000	-	5,553	7,682,454	523,099	-
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	27,634	1,184	595	28,120	1,293	)
El Salvador	4,140	(4,140)	0	0	0 2/	)
Haiti	2,674	-	47	2,682	39	)
Mexico	11,458	491	110	11,573	486	) 0
Nicaragua	7,832	-	0	7,832	0	)
Peru	51,978	2,227	630	52,516	2,319	)
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,564	238	0	5,802 3/	0 4/	)
Total	111,280	-	1,382	108,525	4,137	

Liquid sugar 5/

	wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content					
Cuba	7,970,558	-	-	7,970,558	0	-
Dominican Republic	830,894	-	-	830,894	0	-
British West Indies	300,000	-	-	0	300,000	-

1/ Estimated.
2/ By reason of Sec. 204(c) of the Act, El Salvador is not prohibited from entering its basic proration.
3/ Belgium, 335; British Guiana, 166; Canada, 996; China (Formose), 1,113; Costa Rica, 1,036; Hong Kong, 6; Netherlands, 1,037; and Panama, 1,113.
4/ See footnote 6 of Table 12.
5/ 900 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212 of Sugar Act.

Table 15.- Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states
August 1954

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
		100-pound bags, refined equivalent			
Ala.	238,169		900		239,069
Ariz.	16,328	11,379			27,707
Ark.	113,683	1,000 1/			112,683
Calif.	959,999	940,238	17 1/		1,900,220
Colo.	7,754	86,489	96		94,339
Conn.	101,448		5,335		106,783
Del.	18,147		250		18,397
D. C.	67,279		3,200		70,479
Fla.	100,876		139,096	1,127	241,099
Ga.	327,113		168,011		495,124
Idaho	4,067	38,793			42,860
Ill.	485,618	419,390		38,559	943,567
Ind.	294,936	41,381	14,173	25	350,515
Iowa	77,495	104,613			182,108
Kans.	40,662	87,072			127,734
Ky.	215,179			1,200	216,379
La.	328,823			4,339	333,162
Maine	68,740		1,610		70,350
Md.	302,127		77,118		379,245
Mass.	396,739		20,655		417,394
Mich.	142,805	188,303	52,538	800	384,446
Minn.	35,523	120,332			155,855
Miss.	156,163				156,163
Mo.	257,033	73,769			330,802
Mont.	1,383	35,864			37,247
Nebr.	9,329	115,039			124,368
Nev.	6,263	1,767			8,030
N. H.	28,499		950		29,449
N. J.	675,695		17,864		693,559
N. Mex.	10,967	17,286			28,253
N. Y.	1,465,782	13,000	221,493		1,700,275
N. C.	294,514		75,600		370,114
N. Dak.	3,140	32,613			35,753
Ohio	636,145	43,089	40,247	20	719,501
Okla.	78,103	30,627		105	108,835
Ore.	38,897	76,670	42,501		158,068
Pa.	918,707		309,197	21	1,227,925
R. I.	46,852		600		47,452
S. C.	152,174		16,938		169,112
S. Dak.	2,950	28,313			31,263
Tenn.	325,969		5,791	2	331,762
Texas	463,230	70,839	14,680		548,749
Utah	7,487	57,339			64,826
Vt.	20,582		10,000		30,582
Va.	243,724		98,112	1	341,837
Wash.	38,677	151,156	62,675		252,508
W. Va.	142,891		18,770		161,661
Wis.	115,463	96,992			212,455
Wyo.	1,328	13,523			14,851
Total	10,485,457	2,894,876	1,418,383	46,199	14,844,915

1/ Credit.